THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 368

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 50
" " each additional insertion	75
" " one week	4 00
" " two weeks	6 00
" " three weeks	7 00
" " one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.· M.· 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th September,	1867.
1st Cheshvan, 9th October,	"
1st Kislev, 29th November,	"
1st Tebet, 29th December,	"
1st Shevah, 28th January,	1868.
1st Adar, 28th February,	"
1st Nisan, 29th March,	"
1st Iyar, 28d April,	"
1st Sivan, 23d May,	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June,	"
1st Av, 20th July,	"
1st Elul, 19th August,	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March, ... 1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April, ... "
Good Friday, 19th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 21st April, ... "
Ascension, 30th May, ... "
Pentecost, 9th June, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANCHORNA, No. 108. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Forster, 294 Front st., W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 113. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. P. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 284. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodard, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; Jno. Bird, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John J. Worsham, 336, W. M.; S. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITRAIM Council of Perfection, 16th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 33d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, 32d., Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles G. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Conncil of K.—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

246 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—No answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

NOTICE

—TO—

GAS CONSUMERS.

IN compliance with a pledge made in their communication of February last, to the Hon. Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the

Memphis Gas-Light Company

have determined to reduce the price on their sales of Gas supplied on and after the

First Day of December next

to the lowest rate then deemed possible, allowing a small profit on the capital invested, and pledge themselves that the price then established shall range among

THE LOWEST RATES CHARGED

in other Southern and Southwestern cities.

Their apparatus, lately at great expense improved and extended, enables them to supply as pure, strong and brilliant a gas light as that supplied any where in the United States.

With reference to a much threatened opposition in business, which they do not deem probable, the Company hereby give notice to their patrons and the public, that in case of an actual competition they will supply their demands at

One-Third, or Less than One-Third the Rates Established by such Competitors.

Their Works were constructed with a view of remunerating the owners for their investments, as well as for the public convenience. Notwithstanding such intention, they will sell or furnish

Light at a Mere Fraction

of the price asked by any competing or opposing Company.

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON,

President.

se18

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store.

The debris will be divided into fire proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin [illegible] we have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an advanced plan, which will be ready by the first of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to a saving of age on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays

jy30 J. R. CHRISTIAN & CO.

J. M. GOODMAN, Late of Bransford. Goodbar & Co. | J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Southworth, Nance & Co.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block), Between Adams and Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis, where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Bethel Block, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock. se21 1m

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

ap6 d&wly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts., ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

J. E. TEMPLE,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 9, Third Story, Titus Block. oct 1f

ED. PICKETT, Jr. W. MESSICK

MESSICK & PICKETT,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:

No. 317 Second Street, near corner of Monroe.

se19 1m

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, No. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 1f

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. de15 1yr

SELF-FASTENING

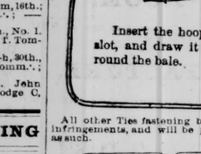
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. C. JOHNSON, Sole Prop'tr, No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.

Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

All other Ties fastening by this method are Infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie, on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO., Commission Merchants. Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

W. C. BUTLER, Of DeSoto Co., Miss. | W. E. GAY, Memphis

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

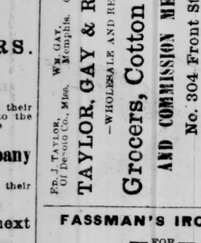
No. 304 Front Street, Mosby & Hunt's Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Strict attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON, and Purchase of Country Produce. Our stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries and other Families Supplies will be at all times complete. se23 3m

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

FOR—

COTTON BALES.



THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties this season.

In addition to the FASSMAN IRON TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR Tie, with teeth so arranged as to [illegible] clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and it will not thereafter slip.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as ropes. Its strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any Tie yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Steamers in Cotton Trade, as seen, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING, No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE,

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced by them

THE FINEST PIANO FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The Grand Piano Instruments are remarkable for their peculiar sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the practiced and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved edge and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. se25 d&wly

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Tilman Bettis, deceased, and all parties concerned, that we, as surviving executors of said estate, have this day filed our account as such, with John Loague, Clerk of the County Court of Shelby county, where parties concerned can come forward and examine same.

SAMUEL MOSBY, ANDERSON C. BETTIS, Surviving Executors.

Memphis, September 11, 1867. se12 1w.

REMARKABLE SPEECH OF A NORTHERN NEGRO.

He Thanks no one for Emancipation! He Opposes Miscegenation and Advocates Colonization.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

G. W. Kinney, a colored man, has furnished me a copy of his speech, made at the celebration here of the anniversary of the emancipation in the West Indies; and as you have given some features of the feeling of the negroes south, I send you this, as a northern feature of the picture.

Mr. Kinney was never a slave, but a full-blooded negro, born in Pennsylvania, and he carries on the business of barbering in this city.

On the day of the celebration the negroes formed a procession at the courthouse square, on the west side of the river, and, preceded by one of the brass bands of the city, marched through the principal streets to Capital square, on the east side, where the speeches and festivities occurred. Some hundred and fifty colored people, residents and visitors, marched in the procession.

I would like that you would give the speech a place in your columns, so that your readers may see what a negro says in a speech at the capital of Iowa.

H. N. KINYON.

DES MOINES, IOWA, September 30, 1867.

SPEECH:

The occasion which has brought us together, my friends, may well justify a few reflections on the past, some suggestions as to the present, and the expression of some thoughts for the future of our race.

This day, the anniversary of the emancipation of a portion of our race in another quarter of the globe, tells their history prior to that time as one of slavery and degradation to the race, as the anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation by the beloved and martyred Lincoln does of that portion of our race in this country—the so-called "land of the free, and home of the brave." Why is it that we yet remain on the globe where a portion of our race is still in slavery, and their bodies are bought and sold like cattle in the market.

The past history of that portion of our race in slavery has been little more than few or no entries than the history of human cattle, and they have been regarded by another race in proportion as they could serve and minister to its caprices, pleasure and lusts, and the price they would bring in the market. Their children would be looked upon by that race as they looked upon their colts, calves, pigs and other stock, and were dealt with in the like manner so as to secure the greatest amount of service or bring the highest prices in the market, and their human nature, like the brute cattle, were mixed much in the same way, and so as to produce the greatest amount and most profitable increase. And this was done by a race of mankind calling itself enlightened, civilized and christian. How they claim to have gained such position as is invaluable boon, and call upon us to regard them as our greatest benefactor, second only to God, when, in truth, they have conferred nothing by emancipation, but only thereby withdrawn their tyranny and oppression, and left us free to exercise our *inborn* and *inalienable* rights to a limited degree. Shall we feel grateful that some portion of sheer justice is done us? No! There is no call for gratitude. It is our right—our inalienable right! and no thanks are due to any but God, the giver. None are due to man, the destroyer.

If a man should rob from your purse $10,000, and after using it for long years return you some $500 of the money, and then upon you be grateful for and regard him as your benefactor and friend, would you thus regard and treat him?

Under God, all men without distinction of color, sex or race, stand upon the God given right to supply their respective necessities from the earth, its productions, animal, vegetable and mineral, the air and the elements in the unfolding universe, given for supply in common, and not in speciality to any. One requires more food, another more drink, a third more material exercise, and a fourth more physical, and so we all differ. But whence this difference? Did we choose our own mental and physical constitution? Did we chose the color of our own skins? Who of those in the born black and who to be born white? Who choose to be born in Europe, Asia, Africa or America, and it was so? We find ourselves at birth with constitutions, complexions, parents, circumstances, locality and country, without volition and choice, and with necessities that must be supplied or we suffer. These are gifts of God, to whom all should be grateful, and to best serve and obey Him is to best supply the necessities he has implanted in us, and best harmonize with His divine laws in our mental and physical constitutions, and the natural and moral worlds. Thus it ceases to be negro, and the white man, and a white man, because God has made them so.

If the scales were turned and the negro race had enslaved the white race, and after a long period of years had regained European sovereignty, would we be grateful to us? Would we feel as if we had conferred a favor upon them, or rather that we had to some extent only done them sheer justice? They would scarcely thank us much for the return of a part of that of which we had so long robbed and plundered them. A robber is little to be thanked for a return of a portion of his ill gotten booty.

But they tell us that we are an inferior race, and the white race are our superiors. So they forgot that happiness and freedom was as essential to a negro as a white man, and sunk and buried their civilization and christianity, and followed the god of *might*, set up by them in opposition to the living God of justice and mercy. They refused to let our race alone to work out its own destiny.

My friends, I am deeply and profoundly grateful to God that the negro race has its skirts clear of its tyranny over and slavery of the white race as that race has enslaved ours, and God grant that it may so continue for all time. The question, which is the superior or inferior race, I leave reverentially to God for solution, the Author and Maker of the different races, according to His own good will and pleasure.

What of the present for the lately enslaved negro? The past yields its lessons, but the present is the real and living history in which we all are parts, and it may be, individually, letters, words, sentences, chapters or pictures, upon its pages.

We are emancipated in this country from chattel slavery—are no longer subject to be sold in the market by others, and at their prices, as men sell their oxen, and thanks to God for it. Four millions of us in this country have, by emancipation, become the owners, nominally, at least, of ourselves, but of what else? Do we own anything wherewith to supply the ever pressing necessities implanted in us, by God, of food, raiment and shelter? How can we obtain these for ourselves, our little and helpless and aged ones? Is there any way open but to go into the labor market and sell our labor to the best bidders? If we must be grateful to our emancipators for our so-called liberty, we certainly cannot be so for access to the soil—the earth, *from* which springs the chief supplies for man's need. From this we are shut out, as rocks from the base of the earth for ourselves, and hence can only sell our labor in the market, or hire out to the best advantage, taking such prices or wages as we can procure. From being sold by our former masters we are changed to the necessity of selling ourselves for the best prices or wages we can get. Four millions of us emancipated into a condition of homelessness, and penniless, imposes upon us a trial and struggle which, thanks to God, we have thus far been equal to. The day that completed emancipation also severed the means of supply by the usual course and turned four millions homeless, landless, and penniless upon the world to procure sustenance by a sale of their labor or to live upon charity. Not a foot of land remained unmonopolized from which they could provide for supply. The change was sudden and great, and many have perished from hunger, sickness and exposure, and not a few from service in the war, but it is a great gain even though we have to sell ourselves for shorter or longer periods of service, for still at intervals we return to self-ownership, and can have our wives and children and aged ones around us, for which the most profound gratitude is due to Almighty God for so great a delivery.

Our race on this continent is on trial, and if it survives this ordeal its extinction as a people in this country may be considered as out of question. Our manhood is on trial.

The future is gloomy in prospect, and the most implicit confidence in the goodness and wisdom of God is essential to manfully meet it. God has made us a distinct race, as He has the other races. The white and negro races have dwelt near together for centuries in Africa, and seldom mixed or amalgamated, but have retained their distinctive characteristics of feature, color of skin, quality of hair, etc., besides physiological differences; and philosophy teaches, and science demonstrates that it is not well for the different races of fixed types to intermarry or mix their bloods. The children of such marriages, besides being less healthy, are neither of the one class or the other, and since the black race and the white form the irreconcilable differences mentioned, cannot associate together as persons of the same color and race; such children have not full and free association and sympathy with either. It is better, therefore, that our people should seek to preserve their own race with its distinctive characteristics, knowing that it is altogether honorable and right to cheerfully fulfill the decrees of Almighty God, and perpetuate our race as He has ordained it. From these philosophic and physiological considerations the two races must separate, that the individuals of each may have full sympathy and association with those of their own race. And it is as well settled that the negro race are adapted by nature to the low or tropical latitudes and the white race to the higher or temperate latitudes. Since there is land enough for both, why should it not be divided between the two races upon an isogeothermal line, and the negro race go south and the white race north, each to manage their own affairs in their own way, without interference from the other?

Here in the north, where the majority of the white race is so overwhelmingly over the negro, the black man has, at the most, but nominal rights, and lives at the sufferance of the dominant race. So in the nature of things it must be where the negro, in like manner, prevails over the whites. Besides, it is emphatically true that ballots or voting are the rights of minorities. In the north negroes can avail nothing by voting, and in those portions of the southern states where the whites are in the minority, it is not probable that the ballot will be of any avail to them.

But more terrible than all, in the distance threatens a deadly conflict of races, by the want of justice and forbearance from the one or the other or perhaps both races. Our race has a destiny to fulfill, and it cannot and dare not annihilate itself, hence must subsist, and for four millions to subsist they must have access to land as owners, or as having a common right to its culture and productions. This will in the end be claimed, and will justice concede it? I am done.

FROM HAVANA.

The Death of the Captain General of Cuba.

HAVANA, September 25.—The great event of the week has been that which occurred yesterday morning at 4:05 o'clock. This was the decease of Don Joachim Manzano and Manzona, governor, civil superior and captain general of the Isle of Cuba. He lingered some four days.

It appears the general visited, on last Thursday, Puentes Grandes, a small village near the city, (and, in fact, a part of it,) where a ball was given to a select and distinguished company. He ate and drank copiously, and was especially attentive to the oysters. The consequences not morning was unwell, bathed his feet in tepid water, and hoped relief, but in vain; his digestive powers had ceased to perform their wonted functions; he had almost wholly lost respiration. The doctor was called with him from Spain and attached to his staff, not knowing better, bled him, and in one hour the patient was out of his mind. Other physicans were called in at a later time, but they would do nothing, saying it was useless, as the remedy applied would be of but one end—death. Manzano was not a popular man, especially with the Cubans. They think he was poisoned, and indeed there are many causes assigned for his death, but that which I have given you above is, doubtless, the true one.

Gen. Manzano was born 10th March, 1805, at Albuquerque, province of Estramadura, Spain, his father's and mother's name having the same surname. He had risen rapidly in his profession, and filled many important offices as well as elsewhere before his last coming out here as captain-general. Was governor of St. Jago de Cuba in 1852, and was Segundo Cabo (or second captain-general of the Island) under Concha, from 1854 to 1859.

His titles were: captain-general of the Spanish army, gentleman of her majesty's household, senator of the kingdom, grand cross of San Hermanegildo, grand cross of Isabel the Catholic, grand cross of San Fernando (two crosses first and second, well deserving Beremento,) with many other orders too numerous to mention. He died in the arms of his particular friend, Miguel A. Herrera, Esq. The bishop of Havana was at his bedside, administered the sacrament of penitence at 12 o'clock p.m., and at 2 a.m. the sacrament of extreme unction.

Gen. Manzano was a thorough warrior; had but little capacity for civil affairs; was not cruel, but believed, as strictly as Shylock, in the pound of flesh on the part of America, and was due. Many were shot under his orders. Several years ago, I believe, when he held some command at Puerto Principe, there was a small revolution inaugurating. He dispatched in pursuit of the insurgents a squadron of cavalry, telling them (as the insurgents were mounted) to bring back the horses if they should come across the troopers, but no men's bodies. Some forty horses were led back to him, but the riders, if they had not gone to the Kingdom of Ponoma," "to the islands of the blessed," had, at least, taken leave "to the land of the hereafter."

This morning it is stated that a dispatch has been received stating that European sovereignty against the treaty of September, and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

JUDGE NELSON AND GEN. SICKLES.

From the National Intelligencer.

Some of the radical journals are profoundly affected by what they would represent as a most scandalous invasion of the high prerogatives of the late lawmaker of the Carolinas, Maj. Gen. Sickles. An unfortunate negro was shot by a white man, for which offense the latter was arrested and tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and the prisoner was sent to the Albany penitentiary. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained, and Justice Nelson, of the United States supreme court, not having the fear of the court martial before his eyes, discharged the prisoner. To add to the heinousness of this judicial offense, Justice Nelson did not consult with his high mightiness of the Carolinas. The prisoner, discharged by due process of law, ventured to return to his home. He was forthwith rearrested by order of Gen. Sickles, and thrown into castle Pinckney. The facts were brought before the president, and he ventured without consultation with Gen. Sickles, to order his release; and this is also pronounced an unpardonable offense.

We know nothing about the facts of the alleged murder; but we do know something about courts martial. We remember that at the instance of Pardon Worsley, a notorious blockade runner, some twenty odd and more of the prominent merchants of this city and of Baltimore were brought before a military court in this city and convicted, and several of them sent to the penitentiary, while more would have been sent but for the timely interference of Mr. Lincoln. To arraign was to convict, and to convict was to win the approval of the ruthless secretary of war. There is no intelligent man familiar with the facts who believes one of those convictions just.

We have no doubt that Justice Nelson exercised a wise discretion in hearing the habeas corpus, and in discharging the prisoner. And it strikes us that things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, if a United States judge cannot exercise such functions without being arraigned for not taking a military officer into consultation with him. It shows a curious mental condition in an American freeman to censure the president of the United States for vindicating the action of a federal judge by making good his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, against the arbitrary order of a subordinate of the executive.

Gen. Sickles himself was not satisfied with the sentence of his court, for he commuted it into imprisonment for life. If it was the wanton murder it is represented, why was the commutation made? But the real point, on which we invite the calm judgment of our countrymen, is the effort to subordinate the decision of the United States judge to the will of an officer; to supplant the authority of a federal court by the dictum of a court martial; to substitute the order of a soldier for due process of law. The same outrage on free government is now upheld as was perpetuated by Gen. Sickles when he bade his subordinate at Wilmington to defy the process issued under the authority of the chief justice. For a judge to waive the exercise of his judicial discretion in order to consult with such a man is to insult justice, to lower the dignity of the courts, to trample on the majesty of law, and to sacrifice self-respect while paying homage to arbitrary power. Thank heaven, the judiciary of the United States have not yet learned to take their interpretations of law from the lips of a soldier.

THE MAGNOLIA (Ark.) *Vindicator* has information from Lafayette county of the killing of three brothers of the name of Brown. These men, with one or two other brothers, had been committing outrages in that county ever since the close of the war. It seems that they were lawless desperadoes, and kept the neighborhood in which they lived in constant terror. They had made frequent unprovoked attacks upon unoffending citizens, cutting them with knives and beating them over the head with guns. About a month ago they had conspired to murder some ten families in the neighborhood and throw them in the wells, burn down the houses and decamp for Texas. They had, it seems, bribed a number of freedmen to aid them in carrying out their hellish purpose, through some of whom their plan was discovered. On the morning they started forth to put it in operation, they were met by a well armed party of their intended victims. Three of the Browns were shot down, and another had his horse killed, but escaped. None of the other party were hurt.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, October 8.—The great trotting match between Mountain and Lady Thorn, for $50,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness (track heavy) came off this morning. Mountain won very easily in three straight heats. Time: 2:29½, 2:29 and 2:31.

A telegram from Ellsworth, on Friday, stating that Gen. Butterfield had been taken prisoner, is untrue. Gen. Butterfield is here.

HARTFORD, October 8.—Returns of the election in this state yesterday have been received from thirty-one towns. The democrats gain five towns, although in the democratic strongholds there is a falling off from English's majority of last spring. Some seventy towns are to be heard from yet.

RICHMOND, October 8.—The following facts relative to the coming trial of Jefferson Davis are from the best authority. The trial is set for the fourth Monday in November, and as the government will not interfere, there will be no postponement by the counsel. The offense of levying war against the government will be testified to by Judge Scarborough, of Norfolk, Hon. John Good, member of the Confederate congress, and Capt. Hendren, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk grand jury to testify to the fact upon which the indictment was made. There will be very few, if any, witnesses for the defense. The act of levying war being admitted, the prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument that the prisoner is guilty of treason, and the counsel for the defense will argue that he being a citizen of the state, and under the protection of the state, was due to it, and not to the United States. It has been positively asserted that Chief Justice Chase will preside; but the supreme court will not commence its session until the first Monday December.

PARIS, October 7.—M. Achille Fould, the eminent statesman and financier, died last night, aged sixty-four years.

LONDON, October 7.—Late advices from China report that a violent and destructive typhoon visited the island of Hong Kong, causing great injury to the shipping. Several vessels were driven ashore and are total wrecks; others were sadly damaged and disabled. Destruction among the Chinese craft was very extensive, the shores being strewn for miles with fragments.

LONDON, October 7.—The last steamer from South America reports the Spanish fleet still at Montevideo.

LONDON, October 7, p.m.—It is said that Lord Derby will resign the premiership.

The London papers this morning publish the report that Earl Russell, who is now in Ireland, was prostrated by sickness; but the correctness of the report is positively denied this afternoon.

The *Times* of to-day says Edward Thornton, the present envoy at Rio Janeiro, will be appointed ambassador to the United States.

A dispatch from Oddin announces that the steamers of the expedition for the relief of British soldiers have sailed from that place for the Abyssinian coast.

A telegram from Athens, September 23d, says hostilities had recommenced in Candia. Combats in which the christians obtain the advantage are taking place daily. The Turks are also attacked and driven to their entrenchments.

Rumors are current in Madrid that arrangements had been arrived at on the question pending between Spain and the United States relative to the capture of the steamship Cuyster.

A royal decree has been promulgated ordering effective force of the standing army of Spain not to exceed 85,000,000 men.

A commission has been appointed by the Russian minister of justice to examine the question of the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

ANTWERP, October 7.—The press of Vienna publishes as authentic a summary of a conversation between the czar and Faud Pacha, who recently waited on him. The czar said it was indispensable that Turkey should give up Crete to Greece; and told Faud to represent to the sultan that it would be better to have Russia for a friend and neighbor than to trust to supporters at the other end of the world, who, while setting themselves forth as the defenders of the Turks in all circumstances, are only in reality following the policy of that same neighbor. Tell his majesty, added the Russian monarch, that his neighbor may own large tracts of unoccupied territory, and then Turkey would find her opposed to the forces he has at his command.

PARIS, October 7.—A report is current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Hayitian government to the

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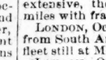

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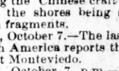

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COTTON GIN.

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au26

Notice to the Public.

IN retiring from the Drug business in this city we would give notice that we have sold our entire Stock, together with the Fixtures, Lease, etc., of the well-known stand, No 318 Main street, to Dr. J. B. WASSON & Co., to whom we were formerly successors; and, after returning our heartfelt thanks to our numerous patrons and friends who have so liberally favored us during our continuation of business, we solicit for our successors a continuance of the same. As to the character and qualifications of our worthy successors in this branch of trade, their reputation is too well and favorably known in this city and throughout the country generally for us to be able in anything we might hereafter to add thereto. Suffice it to say they are of long and tried experience in this branch of business, and therefore most cordially recommend a continuation of our patrons with this House. JOHN A. NIPGEN.

The unsettled business of NIPGEN & AKIRT and JOHN A. NIPGEN, will be settled by either of the old partners at the old stand.

JOHN A NIPGEN
NIPGEN & REAKIRT.

To the Public.

IN having made the above purchase and resumed business at the old and well known stand, No. 318 Main street, where we hope so often and for so many long years of sunshine and adversity met our old friends and patrons; and as a train of unforseen providential circumstances have shifted us around to our former place of business, it is with feelings of earnest congratulation that we are again prepared to offer to our former patrons and the public generally the largest and most complete Stock of Drugs, Medicines, etc., etc., and indeed everything usually kept in a first-class and well conducted Drug Store, which we shall endeavor, and will continue to add constantly, fresh supplies of the most staple and Choice Articles the markets can afford. And as we shall import from foreign markets direct, and from first hand dealers, we intend making this House "the Drug Emporium of the South;" we would, therefore, hold out *special* inducements, to both Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the city and country, to give us a call, examine and price our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined, by our close vigilance in the markets of this and foreign countries, as well as with sound, practical judgment in making our purchases, so as to be able, with the choice quality of our Stock and the low prices we will offer (and which, after a fair trial, we are ready and confident will be found to be) to defy competition. Anxiously hoping, therefore, that these propositions for we intend to make good to the letter all we have proposed), will meet with the hearty concurrence of our old friends and patrons and the community generally. We are, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. B. WASSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Avalanche, Bulletin, Ledger and Post will please copy one month. oct 1m

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Administrator's Settlement

In County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of J. C. Anderson, deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed settlement of the estate of J. C. Anderson, deceased, with the clerk of said court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the November term 1867, of said court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the courthouse in the city of Memphis.

HENRY T. JONES, Administrator with will annexed.

Approved September 16, 1867:

se17 law1w* JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

LOTTERIES.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : OCTOBER 9, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUBDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
E. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND FEVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 298 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

J. D Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. E. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERFECT AND EQUAL RANCH to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who love the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is in accordance with FACTS; and worthy of whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

DESTINY OF THE NEGRO.

In another column we publish the speech of an intelligent negro, at a meeting in the State of Iowa, which is avouched by a gentleman who formerly resided at Jacinto, Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and who was on the DOUGLAS electoral ticket in 1860.

This speech contains some shrewd suggestions and some philosophical views of the situation of the negro in the United States. In connection therewith, it is well to remember (1) that the negro was rescued from a state of servitude and barbarism by the New England slave traders, worse than any condition they were ever compelled to endure by the most barbarous masters in the Southern States.

(2) That, while in a state of servitude in the South, they had assured to them a subsistence, whether strong or feeble, well or sick, old or young. Their support was more certain than that of any other laboring people under the sun. They were cared for in infancy, in sickness and in old age; and the land and estate of their masters was in part theirs, to every useful and practical intent and purpose, as long as they lived.

The act of emancipation has deprived them of the use of land, except as wandering laborers, and with the rare exception of ownership by a very few.

While they have not to thank any one for their emancipation they certainly owe some little thanks to their radical friends, who deprived them of good plantation homes, kind masters, fertile soil, upon which they were permitted to work out a peaceful destiny, far superior to anything they were allowed to enjoy in the land of their ancestors.

3. The theory of mixed races or mongrelism is certainly contrary to the decrees of Providence, and it would be much better that the negro should be removed to a tropical climate, where he can work out his own destiny and develop whatever capability for civilization he may possess. It would certainly be better for the white race; and if eternal struggles for equality are to mark the presence of the negro in our midst, it would be much better for the negro. He has been taught by the Radicals that he has superior capacity to the white man. If so, let him have a land to himself where he can work out his superior destiny, untrammeled by the inferiority of a more numerous rival. If SUMNER, STEVENS, WENDELL PHILLIPS and GREELEY wish to follow his fortunes, nobody will be grieved, but all of their countrymen will bid them an eternal adieu, with the utmost gratification.

Having been struck with the soundness of the advice given by this Iowa negro, and by the logical character of his remarks, we have deemed it due to his brethren in the South to publish his views, that they may benefit by his conclusions. In one point, the Southern negro will be surprised. The Northern negro does not seem to enjoy any more rights or consideration among his Northern brethren than if he were not acknowledged theoretically to be "as good as a white man." One would suppose, after all the agitation at the North, that negroes were truly "men and brethren." But this seems not to be so. The Northern negro it is who cries for a change and for colonization in the Southern tropics, where he can work out his own destiny, free from the contamination of his own overbearing white brethren. In Iowa the destiny and prospects of the black man are not flattering. He sees no prospect of happiness for his race among his over zealous brethren of the Union League. He rejects the kiss of the JUDASES of the Radical faction, and asks to be sent far away from their treacherous embrace. He even declines matrimonial alliances with them, and shrinks with horror from imperilling the purity of his race by miscegenation with the *proud* Senators, Clergymen and Magistrates of Massachusetts—the SUMNERS, PHILLIPSES, etc. There is significance in this. No negro can enjoy a seat in Congress from a Northern State. The Southern negro may and will (under the reconstruction policy) rise to that dignity and may even dictate, if he cannot reach, the Presidency. But the poor Northern renegade from Southern fields is in a perpetual minority, even if he should reach the honor of the elective franchise. He can never have any power or enjoy honors, office or emoluments. Seeing how much higher his brother in the South has risen, and how much better are his chances for elevation and promotion, he begins to look to a "change of base" and to long for a trial of those aspirations which burn in his breast at the instigation of those Radical deceivers, who stimulate him to dream of office but never allow him to clutch the coveted prize. He sees through their selfish policy at last. He begins to realize that they have used him to effect their own aggrandizement and to forward their own selfish and unscrupulous schemes. And feeling disgusted with their hypocritical, treacherous and dastardly plots, he proclaims that he not only owes them no thanks for first enslaving them and then emancipating them, but that he is so disgusted with their company and their acts, that he wishes to be removed far from contact with them, and to keep his race and lineage free from any taint of consanguity with a people, who have proved themselves so despicable, treacherous and perfidious. This is the substance of the appeal made by this Iowa black MOSES to his kindred. It is the Northern view of the situation, from a negro stand point. It is the last feather upon the back of Radicalism, to be thus contemned, insulted and spurned by the people from whom they have calculated to build up perpetual power for themselves, and perpetual bondage for the "rebels" of the South.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND BEN. WADE THE JUSTIFIERS OF THE SOUTH.

We take the following from a speech lately made in Ohio by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM:

Mr. Lincoln was a member of congress in the year 1848, and on the 12th day of January of that year he made a speech. You will find it in the appendix to the *Congressional Globe*, volume 19, page 94. That is the official publication of the debates of congress. Now hear it mind that a member of congress, when he speaks, speaks under the obligations of his oath of office, for he is as much bound in his conscience by that oath when he speaks, as he is when he votes—when he gives advice in the form of a speech as when he votes for a bill. And now what did Mr. Lincoln say in that speech, thus delivered, under the solemnity and sanction of his official oath? What did he say in reference to the right of any people to overthrow this government and set up for themselves? I will tell you what he said. He said:

"Any people, any where, being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world, nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they occupy. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case with the tories of our revolution."

In the same speech Mr. Ben. Wade is thus disposed of:

Now, let us come down to this gentleman they call the acting vice president of the United States, who, in this city, a few weeks ago, was crying out for more blood, as if this country, heaven defend us, had not enough bloodshed in the past few years! This man, who says that every southern leader ought to have been hung, and that their northern sympathizers ought to have been hung, too, and that it was a weakness on the part of the government that they were not. What kind of a man is he to talk that way? In 1855, in the senate of the United States, under the solemnity of an oath, he declared, in the presence of the southern leaders, in the presence of Jefferson Davis, and Toombs, and Mason, and the whole of them, that he, Benj. F. Wade, believed at all times in the wisdom, the constitutionality and the purity of the Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and put upon them, in that speech, precisely the Calhoun interpretation—the interpretation that in the last resort each state must judge for itself both as to whether the constitution had been violated, and of the remedy in such a case." That was precisely the platform of Calhoun. It was precisely upon that platform that the south defended her right of seceding. What did he say as the next session of congress? He said that he had before him a message of the governor of South Carolina, and resolutions introduced into that legislature, as preliminary steps towards dissolving the union. Did he see fit to move to denounce or to threaten or to remonstrate against them? Did he entreat South Carolina to reconsider what she was doing, and to stay in the union, or did he threaten her with the vengeance of the general government if she went on with her secession steps? Not one word of any such thing as that, but he told her and he told the world, these are his identical words, "That is action;" that is, these steps to dissolve the union, and "I do not object to it." What stronger words could he use to condemn, under military orders, the action of the south? He didn't object to a dissolution of the union when he had the evidence of the steps to dissolve it right before him in the senate, and he was speaking under the obligations of his oath. He declares before God and his country that he does not object to these efforts to dissolve the union. But now he is for hanging all the men who took him at his word.

And in the same speech he said:

I assail no man's motives. I have pondered enough on the human mind and human action to know that circumstances have much more to do with our opinions and actions than we are generally willing to avow. I am now a black republican, as you call me, instead, I hope, with the principles of universal freedom and real democracy—its advocate on all occasions—but if I had been born on the other side of the line, if I had been nurtured by those who hold principles diametrically opposite to those I now profess, no doubt I should have principles diametrically opposed to those I now hold."

That is, that if he had been born in the south he would have been just as good a southern man as Jefferson Davis. Again, in that same speech, he said:

"Let us, if we can, restore the union with the best interests of all sections and all parties, so that thus it may endure forever, as I believe it may and ought. But if other sections think otherwise, if they find it cannot be done consistently with their interests, I do not expect them to act in opposition to their well settled convictions of interest."

In the same speech, he said:

"That there is a great controversy between the different states of this union cannot be denied. I do not stand here to uphold any man for being the advocate of either side of that controversy. I know very well that it has risen among us, independently of the will or action of any man of any section. It is not under the control of any man of any section."

Then, after stating that his party had adopted the old declaration of independence as the basis of its political movement, and after referring to the doctrine of the declaration that a people have the right to throw off their ancient government and establish one more conducive to their welfare, and applying this to the people of the south and their threats to dissolve the union, he said:

"I hold that they have this right. I will not blame any people for exercising it whenever they think the contingency has come."

Thus he told Mr. Davis to his face, Toombs to his face, Wigfall to his face, Mason to his face—every one of these southern leaders to his face.

"I will not dispute you for destroying this government and erecting another more conducive to your interests, whenever you think"—

Not when I think, not when the government thinks, not when the people think, but whenever you think that the contingency has come. And yet this man, who told them he assailed no man's motive, that if he had been born south he would have been just like them, who told them that they could erect on the ruins of their government another more conducive to their welfare—he is the very man that, when these people followed his advice, was the loudest in his cries for blood, for plunder, for confiscation and for banishment; and he is the man whose appetite for blood is not yet satiated, but he still goes on, crying like a famished tiger for his prey, and not only abusing those men who followed his advice, but abusing the eighteen hundred thousand democrats of the north who never had any opinions at all inconsistent with the preservation of the union.

In what terms, not too imperative for a gentleman to use, can we fitly and adequately characterize that imaginable baseness which clamors for the punishment of these men, by blood, plunder, confiscation and banishment, who have not exercised what he, only twelve years ago, in the senate chamber of the United States admitted to be an indisputable right? Then, he said that he would not blame the people of the South for exercising that right. Now he curses them for doing so, with horrid imprecations, and in language which no one but a blackguard in the grain would use, and of which even the New York *Herald* finds it impossible to speak in any other than the severest terms.

That journal says:

Time was when it was believed that dignity as well as honor, integrity and love of country, was to be sought for and found only in the ranks of the republican party. The platform was such a party they originally started was good; the programme commended itself; the cause with which for a time they were more than identified was the cause of the nation at large; but latterly the falling off has been great, even friends and many lips have been asking the question, virtue —where shall we find her?

Among the many men of the republican party to whom the nation looked up with hope and confidence, few occupied a more prominent position than Senator Wade. His superior natural talents, his peculiar training, his great force of character, his devotion to the union, singled him out as a man of prominence, and encouraged the hope that he might yet wear and honor the chief laurels of the commonwealth. We have been sorry, however, to observe that, like so many others of our statesmen of later times, Senator Wade has been sadly wanting in that dignity which, of all other qualities, is necessary in one who would occupy a prominent position in a commonwealth which is as proud as it is free, prosperous and powerful. It would not be difficult to illustrate our meaning by copious quotations from the senator's speeches. We shall content ourselves by calling attention to but one of these. We refer to his Cleveland speech on the 10th inst. in reply to Davis, who had twitted him with the pro-southern sympathy of his own state, Wade, as he himself tells us, replied, "Yes, sir; they will leave you in the lurch, as the devil did the man that trusted him." Of Vallandigham, who had supported Judge Thurman for governor, Mr. Wade says, "If the people think of trusting the affairs of government in this state to the bosom friend of a traitor they may as well turn religion over to Judas Iscariot." Of the same man, who had been refused admission to the Philadelphia convention, he says, "When a man is so mean that he is refused admission into such society, he is fit neither for heaven, nor earth, nor hell." Scurrilous abuse of political opponents and blasphemous appeals to heaven are to be found in abundance in the same speech. When, however, it is borne in mind that we are dealing only with one speech, it will be admitted that our quotations are sufficiently numerous.

We make an appeal to American public. We ask them if they consider the dignity of the republic reflected in such language as that we have quoted, from a learned and educated men We ask the honest and educated men of the United States if they are willing that it shall go forth to the world that the men who used such language are the representative men of the union? The world is already convinced that our congressmen are gathered from a very questionable class; but we ask the question whether the American people are perfectly satisfied that the language of their best men, their senators, their "potent, grave and reverend seigniors," should be the language of the pothouse and the brothel? We put it mildly when we say that we know of no country in the world in which leading statesmen in public speeches would use such gross, vulgar, abusive and villainous language. A Palmerston, a Russell, a Gladstone, a Bright, a D'Israeli, a Cavour, a Kossuth, a Berryer—who would dare to associate such language with their lips? The earlier statesmen of our commonwealth were not in the habit of making rash appeals to heaven or of comparing their political antagonists with Judas Iscariot or with

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

Masonic Funeral Notice.

THE officers and members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will assemble at their hall this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, promptly, for the purpose of attending the last funeral of respect to our deceased Brother RICHARD PUCKETT, Treasurer of the Lodge.

All Master Masons are fraternally solicited to participate with us.

By order of J. F. SELLARS, W. M.
BEN. K. PUTLER, Secretary.
Memphis, October 9, 1867. oc9 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Memphis Council of Princes of Jerusalem and Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, will be held this (Wednesday), at 7 o'clock p.m., in the hall of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4. The officers and members are requested to meet promptly at the hour designated.

All members of the A. A. A. S. R. in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of W. WOODARD, P. M.
Attest:
CHAS. M. CARROLL, Sec. oc9 1t

LOST—
October 8th, 1867, Twenty-nine $25 Coupons Memphis and Ohio Railroad Bonds, signed has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the Appeal office. Evening papers copy. oc9 1t

Notice.

AT the November Term of the County Court of Shelby county, I will apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Bower, deceased.

J. S. MARKS.

Hallum & Washington, Attorneys. oc9 lawtw

J. W. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C. S. A.
Dr. B. F. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C. S. A.

J. W. DICKINSON & BRO.,
Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,
No. 310 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished our consignors. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. oc9 1m

Arkansas Cotton Plantation for Sale.

ONE of the most desirable Plantations on the Arkansas river is offered for sale at a great Bargain. It contains about 2,000 acres of best quality cotton land, 1800 acres cleared and under cultivation; dwelling houses, negro quarters, gin house with four 80-saw gins run by steam power, saw and grist mill attached. The plantation is well stocked with mules, oxen and farming implements. Purchaser will have the privilege of retaining from $10 to 100 good acclimated negroes. Possession given 1st January. For further information apply to ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, 276 Second street.
Or F. C. KIRK,
oc9 1m 16 Jefferson street, Memphis.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
—OF THE—
GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$164,495 09
Overdrafts	5,502 17
Real Estate and Fixtures	8,850 00
Expenses	6,857 33
Premiums on Bonds	6,851 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	20,591 17
Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks and Bonds	2,100 00
Cash on hand	77,359 08
	$426,112 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Circulation	74,000 00
Individual Deposits	197,567 90
Surplus Fund and Profits	14,304 89
	$426,112 79

MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.
oc9 1t

The Great Southern Remedy.

DR. C. WILLIAMS'
Pulmonic Balsam of Wild Cherry
—AND—
WOOD NAPTHA,
Recommended by distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

THIS Preparation has been for the last twenty years introduced to the public, and it has, by its intrinsic virtues as a remedial agent, secured a remarkable and enviable reputation. Persons who have tried it render the most unqualified testimony in its praise; and it is our candid opinion, based upon observation, that it has already saved hundreds of persons from a premature grave. It has cured cases that baffled the skill of some of the best medical practitioners in the country.

It has cured cases that were considered hopeless. It has given relief in violent Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Croup, bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, and that fell enemy of our race—Consumption!

If you value your life and health, be warned in time, and do not trifle with your Cough and Cold any longer, but immediately procure a bottle or two of this invaluable preparation, which is admitted by all who have tried it, to be the most valuable and scientific preparation ever offered to the afflicted in all diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Be not deceived! *Purchase no other remedy!* Remember your health—nay, life, may depend upon your caution in this particular, and that this is the only reliable remedy now presented to the afflicted; that not only promptly cures Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs, but will, in its earlier stages, *most positively cure Consumption*, if this remedy is resorted to in time, and the directions which are ample, are faithfully followed.

W. D. F. SAWRIE.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in the city of Memphis, and throughout the Southern and Western States.
September 14, 1867. se15

MADAME CAPPRELLE,
The Celebrated Natural
CLAIRVOYANT & SPIRITUAL PHYSICIAN

ON her return from Europe to New Orleans, where she has resided for many years and established a most enviable reputation, and been honored with the confidence of thousands of the first ladies and gentlemen of the South, has arrived in this city and will be pleased to see all who would test her powers of Clairvoyance and Spirit Vision, at her reception rooms, Nos. 16 and 17, Worsham House. oc7 3m

COAL, KEROSENE OILS AND SOAPS.

200 BOXES of our Superior Olive Soaps, 50 bbls Coal and Kerosene Oils.
For sale at
LAMP AND OIL STORE
No. 40 Jefferson Street,
oc8 3t O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

ALL Owners of City Real Estate, and all Agents or Owners, are respectfully requested to leave with the undersigned, at the Mayor's office, Memphis, memoranda of any Sales, Leases, Subdivisions, etc., made by them since the last assessment.

JOHN PARK,
J. DUPRE,
JOHN T. TREZEVANT,
oc8 Assessors.

For Sale Low to the Trade,
For Cash or City Paper.

10 CASKS Shoulders, 26 tcs Hams, 10 boxes Ribbed Middles, 50 bbls Pork, 75 tcs Lard, 100 kegs Lard, 50 boxes Candles, 500 kegs Nails, 100 bags Coffee, 200 pcs and half pcs Kentucky Bagging, 50 bales India Bagging, 25 tons Iron Ties, 200 coils Rope, 400 bbls Fine Salt, 100 kegs Syrup, 50 bbls and half barrels Syrup, 100 bbls Whisky, all prices and brands—by
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
oc6 1w 330 Front street.

VIRGIL V. MOORE. E. WIN WHITFIELD.
MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.
(Successors Moore, Whitfield & Rayner,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE are prepared to make liberal cash advances on all consignments; also, to furnish Bagging, Rope or Ties, to parties who will ship us their Cotton. We are agents for
LEBANON WOOLEN MILLS, Lebanon, Tenn.
PREMIUM COTTON GIN, manufactured by W. G. Clemmons, Brown & Co.
SORGHUM OR CANE MILLS (cast iron), manufactured at Zanesville, Ohio.
The Celebrated UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER.
E. GRAY'S STAR CAPE LIME. oc6 dw

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

HARVEST IS OVER,
THE YIELD IS GREAT.
PROSPERITY ABOUNDS.
WINTER IS COMING,
AND IF YOU WANT THE BEST PAPER OBTAINABLE
SUBSCRIBE FOR
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
The Great Town and Country Weekly.

THE RURAL is the Leading and Largest Circulating Newspaper of its Class on the Continent—superior in Value and Variety of Contents and Beauty of Appearance. It embraces a greater and better variety of Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with many Engravings, than any other Journal in the English language—for it comprises Departments devoted to or including

Agriculture,	Choice Literature,
Horticulture,	Science and Art,
Sheep Husbandry,	Education,
Grazing, Dairying,	Youth's Reading,
Rural Architecture,	General News,
Domestic Economy,	Commerce, Markets,

With Illustrations Tales, Essays, Music, Poetry, Sketches, Enigmas, &c., &c.

The Rural New-Yorker has National Journal, circulating in every State and Territory of the Union, and also in Canada, Europe, &c. It employs the best talent in all departments. Its corps of editors, contributors, &c., comprises many of the most experienced and successful Farmers, Planters, Wool Growers, Breeders, Graziers, Gardeners, Florists, &c., and includes Authors, Scholars, Scientists, &c., of note and ability. In brief the Rural is ably Edited, Profusely Illustrated, and Neatly Printed—Practical, Scientific and Useful—Moral, Instructive and Entertaining.

Whether located in Country, City or Village, YOU WANT THE RURAL.
YOUR FAMILY WANT IT.
YOUR NEIGHBORS WANTS IT.

For it is adapted to the wants of all, and has thousands of enthusiastic friends and admirers in cities and villages, aside from its immense circulation among the Rural Population. Remember that it is not a Monthly of only 12 issues a year, but is Large and
BEAUTIFUL WEEKLY OF 52 NUMBERS!

The Rural New-Yorker comprises Eight Double Quarto Pages—is published in superior style, with copper-faced type, good paper, and more and better Illustrations than any other Journal of its class. A Title Index, &c., at close of Volume, comprises a for bin ing.

Terms—Only $3 a Year. To Clubs of Ten, $2 50 per copy. A new quarter begins October 5th, and Volume XIX in January. Now is the Time to Subscribe and form Clubs. Great Inducements, Premiums, &c., to Local Club Agents, and one wanted in every town. Specimen Numbers, Show Bills, Premium Lists, &c., Sent Free—or we will send the 13 numbers of this (Oct. to Jan.) or any preceding Quarter of this Volume, on Trial, or as specimens, for only Fifty Cents. Address
oc6 wlt D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

A. M. PRICK, Of St. Louis, Mo. SAM. E. YEATMAN, Of Nashville, Tenn.
PRICE & YEATMAN,
General Commission
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
No. 11 Monroe street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE for sale and will be in regular receipt of Potters' Extra Flour,
Golden Tint do
T. Harrison & Co. do,
Medium and low grade do,
Canned Fruits and Vegetables; fresh and Spiced Cove Oysters, at Baltimore prices, freight added.
Canned raw Oysters received daily by express—for sale to the trade only.
Corn Meal, Potatoes, Onions, etc., received by each packet.
☞ Consignments of Cotton and General Merchandise solicited. oc6 1m

THE FRANKLIN
INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY

HAVE resumed business under the following management:

DIRECTORS:

E. T. KEEL, WM. N. BROWN,
W. N. WILKINSON, JAS. MALATESTA,
M. L. MEACHAM, M. D. L. STEWART,
I. B. MERCER.

M. D. L. STEWART, - - - President.
CYRUS JOHNSON, - - - Cashier.

☞ Will receive Deposits, Discount Notes and Bills, and transact all business authorized by the charter.

Corner of Jefferson and Front sts.,
oc6 1f *MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.*

NOTICE.

To the Public.

THE STEAMER DAN ABLE

HAVING completed her repairs and undergone desirable alterations, will resume her regular day in the

Memphis and Vicksburg Trade

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. The repairs have added much to her former beauty and comfort, and the alterations increased her passenger capacity.

The business and traveling community will find combined in her all the comforts, speed and safety of a first-class steamer, and may rely implicitly on her as a permanent fixture in the trade through the entire season. No changes have been made in her well-known corps of officers, who, having been to the trade for years, know the wants of the people, and have the will and wish to supply them. Her officers gratefully tender their thanks to the merchants and the planters and business community in general, for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed on them heretofore, and hope by their conduct to merit a continuance of the same. Respectfully,

Owners and Officers of Str. Dan. Able.
oc5 1w

L. HOWES. JO. O. BURBANK.
HOWES & BURBANK,
Commission Merchants,
HAVE REMOVED TO
282 Front Street,
(Over J. F. Frank & Co.)

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, for sale or on shipment, receiving and forwarding merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments filled promptly and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store insured, until so otherwise ordered. se28 1m

HOMINY AND GRITS.

A FEW Barrels Fresh Hominy and G just received
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

FINE NESHANOC POTATOES.
Onions,
Harrison Flour,
Cornmeal,
Hams,
Lard,
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

GOSHEN BUTTER,
Sweet Potatoes,
Java Coffee,
Rio Coffee,
Sugar—all grades,
FINE TEAS.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
se19 300 Main Street.

IF YOU WANT A
Superior Wagon,
GO TO THE GREAT SOUTHERN
WAGON FACTORY!!

THE Largest Stock in the city—lower than Cincinnati prices, and the best make and material at JAMES & ROOSA.
oc6 3m 92 Jefferson street, Memphis.

SOUTHERN
TRIMMING EMPORIUM

JAMES G. MOFFATT,
347 Main St., South of Union,
IMPORTER OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
French and German Buttons
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Zephyr Worsted,
Worsted Patterns,
Real Laces, English Hosiery,
Toys, French Corsets.
Agent for the celebrated
Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Fall more and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over
The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.
G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.
E. D. COBB, Agent
se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

W. W. GUY, Salisbury, Tenn.
T. L. ALDEN, Late Bostick, Griffith & Co.
J. McCRAE, Memphis.
R. W. McCLELLAN, Saulsbury, Tenn.
Guy, Alden, McCrae & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
208 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash Advances on Cotton and other Consignments. se28 1m

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."
CELEBRATED TONIC:
A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O
Or, Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. M. Perl & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 134 Chartres street, N. O.

NEW ADVERTISM'TS

MENKEN BROTHERS

Have Opened a Handsome Stock of

ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS!

NEW EMBROIDERIES,

English Hosiery,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

LINENS AND SHEETINGS,

TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

—ALL AT—

MODERATE PRICES!

oc1 oc6 1f

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9TH, 1867

Second Night of the Brilliant and Accomplished Comedienne and Burlesque Actress

LADY DON.

Castle.

Polly Eccler.....LADY DON.

To conclude with "The Pretty Horsebreaker,"

Bella Sunnyside.....LADY DON.

Doors open at 7, certain to rise at 8 precisely. Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance

GRAND TOURNAMENT

AT CORINTH, MISS.,

On the 15th and 16th of October.

Capital Prize. : : : $500

(IN GREENBACKS.)

Four Other Valuable Prizes.

Ten of the most expert Jousters in the South already entered. The contest will be close and exciting.

The second day's exercises will be with Saber and Six Shooters.

H. MARK,
oc6 President Association.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE

Fall Meeting, 1867.

THE Fall Meeting over this Course will commence on the

First Monday in November, and Continue Six Days.

Three following races closed, by the named entries, on the 15th instant:

NURSERY STAKE.

G. W. Dillahunt enters Gen. G. W. Harding's b. f. Duetta, by Highlander, dam Delta, by imp. Priam; 3 years old.

Johnson & Douglass enter b. c. by Jack Malone, dam Albino, by imp. Albion; 3 years old.

Gen. A. Buford enters br. m. by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave; 3 years old; dress red, gray and white.

John H. Morgan enters ch. f. Nannie Letcher, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagener; 3 years old.

C. H. Thomas enters ch. f. Hira, by Lexington, out of Hegira, by imp. Ambassador.

Turner & Johnson enters ch. f. Magazine, by Australian, dam by old Wagener.

W. A. Fowlkes enters dark br. c. by Black Wind, dam by Ambassador; 3 years old.

W. A. Fowlkes enters b. f. by Vandal, dam Dutchess de Berri, by imp. Sovereign.

OVERTON HOTEL STAKE.

Mr. G. Castillo enters bay f. by Lexington, dam Little Peggy, by Cripple; dress green and white.

T. G. Jones enters g. m. Maggie English, by Shiloh, dam Fanny by Epsilon; dress red gray and white.

P. Mitchell enters Pat Cleburne, by Hiawatha, dam by imp. Emu; second dam the dam of Sack.

T. A. Hausner enters stallion Duke of Orleans, by Jack Malone, dam Wagener mare.

W. S. Tomlinson enters b. h. Tom Worley, by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe; dress red white and blue.

The entries for this stake were closed on the 18th instant.

RACES NOT OPEN FOR ENTRIES.

First Day—First race, Gayoso House stake, mile heats, for all ages.

Second Day—Second race, two mile dash, for all ages.

Third Day—Citizens' purse, $500, two mile heats, free for all ages.

Third Day—Second race, three mile dash, free for all ages $500 purse.

Fourth Day—Second race, Bankers' purse, $1000, thr e mile heats, free for all ages

Fifth Day—Southern and Western Turf Congress stake, four mile heats.

Sixth Day—Final race, Saloon stake, mile heats three best in five, $50 purse, free for all ages. Second race, mile heats for beaten horses, to be handicapped, $100 purse.

GEN. N. B. FORREST, President.
A. D. GIBSON, Secretary. se22

S. FRED HAILMAN. JOHN W. BROWN
HAILMAN & BROWN,
Saddle and Harness Manufacturers,
No. 115 Jefferson Street.
☞ Repairing promptly done. oc5 8m

1867. FALL FASHIONS. 1867.

MISSES QUINLAN,
No. 240 Main street.
Corner of Jefferson,

HAVE received a superb assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS, and also the latest Parisian styles for Cloaks and Dresses. oc5 1m

For Business Cards, Bill Heads, Account Sales, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Statements, and

Mercantile Printing Generally,

Call in and Examine Specimens at the

FRANKLIN
JOB PRINTING HOUSE
No. 15 West Court Street.
sep22 S. C. TOOF, Proprietor.

Notice.

ALL persons interested will take notice that I will, at the November term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, make application for Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McNeil, deceased.
THOMAS B. CARAWAY.
September 28, 1867. se29 lawtw*

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.

REMOVAL.
J. S. Shaw & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON & STEEL,
Stoves and Castings.
233 SECOND STREET,
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of the above Materials, Implements of all Kinds.
WE BUY FOR CASH.
Sell at small profits, and flatter ourselves that we can offer superior inducements to all wanting Goods in our line. oc9 1m

MR. MARTIN EYKE
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock of MATTRESSES, at No. 42 Monroe street, where he keeps and manufactures everything in his line, from a Chair Seat to a Mattress oc6 1m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

CLOSING DRY GOODS SALE!

The Retail Department of

RICE, STIX & CO.,

307 MAIN STREET.

Is being closed out between October 8th and January 1st at Greatly Reduced Prices, with a view to continue an exclusive Jobbing Trade. The stock is replenished by new additions of *HANDSOME DRESS GOODS*, of all descriptions, and everything to make up a complete assortment.

We are offering all Goods at such Figures that will Guarantee an Early Sale. Consult your interest and call on

RICE, STIX & CO.

oc8

OLD RELIABLE

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

TH

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A nice room—good board—at No. 101 Adams street. A few Day Boarders wanted. oc4

BOARDING
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 296 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se24 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se1 LEDGER OFFICE.

LOST--FOUND.

$25 REWARD—
Strayed, from the levee, a Bay Horse Mule, about thirteen and a half hands high, five years old, mane roached and tail trimmed close, with a small ball on end of it, saddle marks on his back, brand on his left shoulder, shod a I round with new shoes. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said Mule to
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,
at Memphis City Wharfboat, or
oc8 1w Office, cor. Main and Madison sts.

$500 REWARD—
Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of either one or both of the two burglars that entered my dwelling, 2½ miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Friday night, the 27th inst. One, a thick, heavy set man, is supposed to be wounded, either from pistol shot or from throwing himself headlong through the window sash and shutters, as traces of blood were discovered. H. CLAY KING,
Office Ayres Building.
Memphis, September 30, 1867.
Avalanche and Post copy three times.
oc1

WANTS.

WANTED—
$100 or $1000 on one or two years' time, for which a liberal rate of interest will be allowed and a deed of trust given on four acres of ground. Within the limits of Court Square, to secure payment of notes. The money will be invested in improving the place. Address D. Prior, McCare Appeal office. oc4 1w

Agents Wanted.

WE want an active energetic Agent in every civil district at $50 to $250 per month, to canvass for and deliver one of the very popular Southern Historical Work For full particulars address, inclosing three cent stamp,

J. B. SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
244 Third Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Give name in full—District, County and State plain and distinct. au22 1m

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the pure Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.
For further information, call on or address
M. C. PRICE & CO.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—
The Gayoso Cotton Batting Mill.
Apply to
CUNNINGHAM, WICKS & MALONE.
oc6 1w

FOR RENT—
One-half of a most desirable Office, suitable for a Lawyer. Also, a sleeping room for rent and furniture of same for sale. Address G. G. V., Appeal office. oc6

FOR RENT—
Four new Store Houses, suitable for Dry Goods or other legal business, adjoining the New Courthouse, corner of Union and Second streets. Apply to
W. W. GOODWIN, 308 Second st.
oc6 1w

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oc6 tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

FOR RENT—
A Residence, corner Mulberry and Talbot streets, with four rooms and all necessary outdoor conveniences. Apply to
M. J. MEACHAM,
se22 No. 9 Union street.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M Hill, Main street, Webster block, or adjoining. Lieut. on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m. se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large four-story brick building, No. 308 Front street, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and some 40 by 80 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, or to D. Jameson, through Post-office. se19

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 45 Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. je11 tf

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF
FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."
The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease, if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & POWER,
Kit Williams' Block.
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Gayoso streets. Apply in the building to F. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Twelve No. 1 Billiard Tables for sale. For particulars, inquire at D. H. EVANS',
oct4 1m 12 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street.
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $500 for sale as a bargain. Part cash and part time. Apply to N. E. Appeal office. au8 tf

ENGINE AND BOILER
For Sale.

ENGINE sets on Iron Bed Plate, has three 16 feet stroke, thirteen-inch cylinder, reversable engine, Boiler is thirty feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, two flues, mud receiver attached, 4 inch grate bars, two front and grate bars. All complete, nearly new and in good running order.
Inquire of M. PYNE, foot of Jefferson street, or to CUBBINS & GUNN, Adams st. se21 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 56,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 320 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
my18-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of KENNEDAY & SNEED was dissolved on the 23d instant by mutual consent. T. F. SNEED having purchased the entire assets and assumed all the liabilities, he only is authorized to collect and settle the old business.
W. H. KENNEDAY,
T. F. SNEED.
September 23.

THOS. F. SNEED,
Successor to Kenneday & Sneed,

WILL continue the Grocery, Cotton and Commission Business at the old stand No. 328 Main street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.
se29 1m T. F. SNEED.

TITUS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.
se29 3m

MERCHANTS' COTTON WAREHOUSE
AND
J. V. PATRICK & CO.,
—GENERAL—
Storage Merchants,
409, 411 and 413 Shelby St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WAREHOUSE FIRST-CLASS
se29 1m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : OCTOBER 9, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
Express	10:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jan. 19th
A. L. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 3:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
F. M. SANFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

CHANGED HIS BASE.—Leon Levy, Esq., the popular salesman, who has been with the house of Elson Brothers, can be found from this date forward with Messrs. Lindauer & Pollock, 299 Main street. We wish him much success.

COMMITTED.—A white man in appearance, who gave his name as George C. Meyer, was brought before Mr. Justice Heinrich on the the charge of breaking into the saloon of Mr. Wildberger yesterday morning, and fully committed for trial before a higher tribunal.

ROUND OVER.—Joe Payne, who was one of the parties engaged in the shooting affray on Main street, Tuesday evening, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Miller at the instance of Will Porter. The accused was required to give bonds for his appearance before a justice to-day.

HOUSE ROBBER.—A negro boy named Peter Green was arrested yesterday, by officer Walsh, charged with stealing a bundle of clothes from 89 Adams street. He will come before the police commissioners this morning, and will no doubt be handed over to the state authorities at once.

EMMONS & SON., No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have just received the following new sheet music. "Do You Miss My Coming, Darling," "Annie Arden," "The Young Moon," "Rosa Belle of Lindendell," large size of days, Waverly, Albion, Anglo Citizen, Italian Paper, DeHow's Review for September, and all the latest dailies.

Z. W. DICKINSON & BRO.—Attention is directed to the card of these gentlemen, who are located at 210 Front street, upstairs. They do a cotton factorage, produce and general commission business, and all parties who may be so fortunate as to have business with them, will have cause to congratulate themselves on their success in finding such clever gentlemen and superior business men.

PISTOL PULLING.—Pulling pistols and other weapons is of too frequent occurrence for either the requirements of good morals or the police law. A negro draymen, named Andrew Winston, had a slight difficulty with a brother dayman, of the same color, on the levee yesterday and drew a pistol. Andrew was very properly arrested by officer Walsh, and furnished with quarters at the Adams street station.

PERSONAL.—Ben. Magniley, the well known old comedian of Memphis, arrived per train yesterday. His circus is now en route for this city, and will show here ere long. Ben. looks as jovial and handsome as ever.

Miss Belle Boyd left yesterday for Huntsville, Ala., where she proposes to give readings. We bespeak for her a reception worthy of her talents from the residents of the garden spot of the South.

FUNERAL.—In our death column today will be found that of Maj. Puckett. His many friends in and about Memphis will be grieved to learn of his demise. He was ever a kind neighbor, good citizen and worthy friend. He will be buried this morning at ten a.m. by the brethren of the mystic tie. The cotton merchants are earnestly requested to attend the funeral in a body and pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

INQUEST.—Coroner Cotton was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Geo. Montgomery, who was found dead in his room, near the foot of what is called Hotel street. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from exposure and want of proper medical attendance. From the evidence given before the jury it would appear that the deceased had never made his wants known. He had no fingers, and was employed as a watchman of cotton, etc.

REVIVAL.—A series of meetings are being held at the Central Methodist church, morning and evening. The pastor, Rev. J. T. C. Collins, is laboring with his accustomed zeal and faith, and is never characterized that kind shepherd and faithful chistrian since he took charge of Central church. Last fall he carried on a revival at this church for two weeks with the most flattering success, but his too diligent labors caused his health to be seriously impaired, and 'tis only within the past few days that he has been able to resume his labors. We hope these meetings will be fraught with much good. There will be services this morning at 9 o'clock and this evening at 7½ o'clock.

COL. TREZEVANT AND THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We would not misrepresent any one; and therefore correct our account of the stockholders' meeting of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, so far as Col. Trezevant is concerned. He did not "withdraw" any strictures he had made on its *management*; but he frankly stated that the report of the president convinced him that the leasing of the road to the Louisville company was the only thing to save it from Brownlow's hand; and for this reason, he was for indorsing that action. The "management" of the road was not under discussion; but it was a simple question as to whether, under all the facts then disclosed, the action of the directory, in saving the road from Brownlow's hands, should be sustained. On *that* issue, he thought it the duty of all to uphold the old board.

LADY DON AT THE NEW MEMPHIS. The New Memphis theater was well filled last night, by a large and fashionable audience to witness the first appearance of Lady Don in the great European sensation of *Lady*, with the star as Polly Eccles. A part she played in a style which was highly appreciated by the audience. The piece, although new in Memphis, took well, and we are glad, for the sake of play-goers, to find that it is to be repeated. Mr. Shirley France entirely filled the bill. The minor parts were well sustained. The burlesque of *The Pretty Housebreaker* was short and good, Lady Don and Miss Pierson appearing to much advantage. Lady Don is certain to prove a success with Memphians. She has good address, pleasing figure, sings excellently, and wields the boards well. To-night *Caste* and *Pretty Housebreaker* will be repeated, when doubtless the house will be filled to overflowing. The legitimate drama should be patronized in preference to travelers. Let us spend our money where it is made.

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A CARD.

The Circus.—In my notice of this establishment yesterday morning, I said, in effect, that it was somewhat related to or in "Beaver Dam," Wisconsin. From careful inquiry made, I am convinced that I was misinformed as to the origin of a part of the concern. The balance of the paragraph is true, in every particular, and I do not propose to take back one word of what I have already stated. At an early hour yesterday morning some parties connected with the circus called at our business office, and complained of the attack I had made on them. One of the proprietors said: "Write a card refuting the statements and it will be published." Shortly after, another of the proprietors called on the same mission, when a like promise was made. I was, however, present when the party said the statements were not correct. I simply, then and there, said I thought, as a public journalist, I had a right to speak of shows as I found them. He did not question that right, but thought he had been unjustly treated. I invariably speak of entertainments as I find them, worthy or unworthy. What I have written in the APPEAL can be fully proven by many witnesses, among whom are bankers, members of the press, steamboat men and others. I am not personally responsible for anything that appears in the local columns of the APPEAL, and got only ready but willing to substantiate the same at any time. The threats of some of the attaches of this circus troupe are as idle as they are empty. I am authorized to state that their card is neither proper or fit for publication in this paper.
HARRY REED,
Local Editor.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SITE.—An effort is being made to remove the county site of Shelby county to Bartlett station. The following petition is in circulation:

To the Citizens of Shelby County:

We, the undersigned citizens of Shelby county, will apply to the legislature of the state, at its next session, for authority to establish the county courthouse at Bartlett, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, for the following reasons, to-wit: The town of Bartlett is the geographical center of the county of Shelby, and the most accessible point to the citizens of the whole county, situated at the intersection of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, Memphis and Somerville plank roads. The great injustice to the citizens of the county who have business with the court to attend at Memphis, subjecting them to such enormous expense, requiring them to be away from their homes, while their business at home is neglected. From this point persons having business with the court can return to their homes at night from every section of the county. There are many violators of the law who go unpunished because of the great expense and inconvenience which the prosecutor would be subject to in going to Memphis. The cost of a courthouse in Memphis would amount to about $200,000. One can be built at Bartlett for one-tenth of that amount. In a point of economy the courts can be held at Bartlett at less than one half the present expense of holding them. The following courts are already held at Memphis: United States court, Criminal, Common Law, Chancery and Municipal courts, which are a heavy burden upon the tax payers, and considerable annoyance to the business men of Memphis. The common law court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of the county. The city of Memphis has, by an act of the legislature, the register's office and a deputy county court clerk. As an act of justice to the citizens of the county, we think they are entitled to the county courthouse. It is well known to the citizens of the county, that for some years past efforts have been made, and with much encouragement in certain quarters, to annex a large portion of Shelby to Tipton, and if all the courts of the county are persisted in being held in the city of Memphis, it will result in the dismemberment of the county. Establish the county site at Bartlett, the center of the county, and this will harmonize all opposition. Grounds will be donated to the county by the citizens of Bartlett. The place is very healthy, free from epidemics, well watered, and very pleasant, and affords every facility to the masses to attend here at a trifling cost.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., October 2, 1867.
Editors Memphis Appeal:

Travelling as a guest of railway officials, we have had chances our recent experience—the perfecting of both comfort and expedition; and in support of this opinion we proceed to relate a feat we accomplished on the route hither, which would appear little short of magical to those Americans who departed this life only a quarter of a century since, and which even now it is difficult to realize, by a modern, unaccustomed of late years, to the wonderful energy and enterprise animating the people of the north and great northwest. Thus at midnight we were at Louisville, Ky.; breakfasted at Union, Ind.; dined at Crestline, O.; supped at Erie, Pa.; and retired to bed at twelve o'clock the same night, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., *having passed over five hundred and ninety five miles* in exactly twenty four hours, and with but one change of cars in the entire distance! Our party, consisting of some dozen Memphians, were taken in charge by Gen. J. F. Boyd, general ticket agent of the Louisville and Nashville, and Memphis and Louisville railroads, and throughout the excursion were the recipients of every imaginable attention and courtesy, offered, too, without the slightest ostentation, and with all the thoughtful care for the comfort of guests, which characterizes the thorough gentleman entertaining at his own mansion. It will be impossible for either of the ladies or gentlemen, who composed this very agreeable assembly of excursionists, ever to forget the kindness of this gentleman, or the considerate attentions of E. A. Ford, Esq., general passenger agent of the Bellefontaine railway.

The track of the Memphis and Louisville railway, for the distance of two hundred miles, has been recently heavily ballasted with limestone rock, and the result is much greater steadiness in the running of the cars and consequently increased facility for enjoying the embrace of Morpheus in the sumptuous sleeping coaches they have lately placed on this line.

The Eastern Sandusky road, by which we accomplished the journey from Indianapolis to Crestline, Ohio, is in superior condition, and we glided by the substantial homesteads of those portions of Indiana and Ohio through which it is located, with a noiseless rapidity which afforded brief opportunity for noting the many pleasing and thrifty features of the country.

Next, the C. C. C. and Lake Shore railway transported us to Buffalo, and like all this magnificent portion of the United States, is smooth and free from steep grades and curves, by which all unpleasant motion is avoided, and a much higher rate of speed uniformly maintained. From Buffalo to Niagara Falls, a distance of twenty-two miles, the route is over the New York Central road.

With no place through which we journied were we so much struck as Cleveland, Ohio, where the coal oil refineries, many saw mills, grindstone quarries, and other manufacturing enterprises, impart to the city an air of activity and prosperity at once striking and impressive, even to the least observant traveler.

The general ticket agents' convention convened at the International hotel, Niagara Falls, at 10 o'clock this a.m., and is very numerously attended, over one hundred of the most important lines in all parts of the country being represented. Before closing this letter I should not omit mentioning the parched and sunbaked condition of much of the country from Kentucky hither, which we were informed had not been blessed with rain but once since the fourth of July, and the consequence is that less than half a crop of cereals will be realized.
Very faithfully yours, etc.,
DOT.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—The cases against Wells were not concluded on yesterday, consequently they will be taken up today. The following case is also set for hearing to-day: Price vs. Price.

LAW COURT.—Stands adjourned until next Saturday; on that day an adjournment will be had to court in course—Monday next.

SHELBY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. The jury in the case of the Holloway murder had not agreed on late hour last evening. A verdict will probably be rendered this morning. Judge Reeves passed sentence on the following persons convicted during the present term: Jacob Thompson, twenty-one years in penitentiary; Cornelius Hawkins, one year in penitentiary. The civil docket will be taken up to-day and regularly called. Thursday next will be motion day.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The October term, criminal side, commenced yesterday. Cases will be called regularly for trial to-day.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The district court docket was called through on the first call on yesterday. The Milliken habeas corpus case closed last evening and the papers were handed to Judge Trigg for decision. Judge Lewis commenced his argument by reading from the *Federalist*, showing the limit of the powers of the president and the danger of placing too much power in his hands. He cited Story on the constitution in regard to a foreign war. He denied that a treaty of peace could be made between parties to a civil war—it could only be made as between sovereigns. Judge Trigg remarked that Mr. Lincoln was anxious to make a treaty of peace with the insurgents. Judge Lewis continued. The power to declare war and peace was in congress, and paroled prisoners are under the military surveilance of the government as well in Tennessee as in the military districts. Vattel says that conventions made at the close of the war are in their nature reciprocal and the provisions must be lived up to by each party. He contended that an armed violation of a parole renders the violator subject to trial by court martial and not by the civil courts. He referred to the condition of Tennessee and the military power in the state. The arrest of Millikin was made by Gen. Thomas under instructions from Gen. Grant. He could of course be tried by the civil authorities for crimes against the public peace, but for violating a parole military power must be invoked. A paroled prisoner could exercise all the functions of a citizen, yet be liable to arrest and punishment by military authority. The provisions of a parole are binding for life unless released by act of congress. The president had no power to release him by proclamation or otherwise without the authority of congress. Judge Trigg asked: Were the military governments organized in ten of the states for the purpose of putting down insurrection, or for reorganizing state governments? Judge Lewis replied: That in his opinion, it was a combination of necessary force of military operations. War, in a legal sense, might exist after actual peace. It is merely a continuation of the old war in a different form: rebellion merely slumbers, but is not extinct. Judge Trigg stated that by the term war was conveyed the idea of two conflicting powers; he had no knowledge of any power in opposition to the government in the military districts; and gave it as his opinion that war did not there exist, in any form, unless it was a one-sided war. Judge Lewis seemed to think that it did; congress was the judge of its existence, and had the right to declare when it ceased to exist: it had not done so up to this time. Judge Trigg stated that it was the duty of the president to enforce the laws and to overcome all resistance to the same. When the resistance ceases, has he not a right so to declare by proclamation? Judge Lewis spoke about an hour, and made quite an able argument. We do not pretend to present a full report of the positions taken or to present the numerous authorities cited. Attorney-General Wallace, for the petitioner, presented the following propositions, that, to him, seemed to cover the cases in question: 1st—That the late war was a civil one, between the insurrectionary states and the general government. 2d—That all participants in that insurrection, when they surrendered, were subject to the same rules of war as if the same had been waged by a foreign power. 3d—War, de facto and de jure, having ceased (the obligations of a parole cease, 4th—The president's proclamation of peace and amnesty was the final termination of hostilities. Numerous authorities were presented in support of the above propositions. We read in Wheaton's International Law, that when war terminates in the triumph of one of the parties, this termination should be guaranteed by a proclamation of amnesty. The late civil war began by a proclamation of the president, declaring the existence of the same. The statutes of the United States provide that the president shall issue a proclamation of peace in his discretion, as well as to declare a country, or a part of the same, in a state of insurrection. The acts of July, 1861, provide that the president shall cause the laws to be executed, shall call forth the militia to suppress insurrection, and where the state authorities are unable to put down the same, he has power to declare a state or a portion thereof in insurrection. The acts of 1862 give the president power to extend to prisoners pardon and amnesty, and he has, as a necessary consequence, the power to declare by proclamation when the opposition to the laws ceases, when such insurrection is at an end and when the necessity of employing force ceases. It would be well for persons to recognize the fact that the war is at an end. There is a party in the land that seeks to ignore this fact—and why? "Its occupation is gone." Notorious plunderers regret that the war is at an end. All good citizens rejoice at it, and none more than the late rebels. The only resistance to civil authority in Tennessee comes from the military authorities. He remembered, that last year, in this city, an officer high in authority, surrounded himself with soldiers and defied the civil process, and he left on a boat guarded by United States soldiers, carrying with him the fruits of his plunder. He cited the case of Gen. Sickles as a violation of law, in refusing to obey the mandate of the judge of the federal court. Military power has not had existence in term since 1865, except by authority of the president to assist the civil power in keeping the peace. Troops were sent here at the request of the citizens of the state during elections, etc. The only war being carried on against the United States, so far as he knew, was by the Indian tribes. But young Milliken was to be tried to take the place of Jefferson Davis, and inaugurate a revolution by himself. If his client be guilty of any offense against the laws, either state or federal, the courts are open, its officers are in the world of energy and enterprise, and there is no necessity for bloody military tribunals in the state of Tennessee. Gen. Wallace spoke in his usual forcible manner, and made quite an effective speech on the facts of the case without wandering off into constitutional questions at issue. Judge Trigg took the papers and court adjourned until the usual hour this morning. A decision will, not be given probably for a few days.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—P. G. Mestin to H. E. Green, quit claim, $700, lot No. 88 Robinson avenue, 85 by 175 feet; H. E. Green to P. M. Miller, deed, $1955, lot No. 83 Hill's subdivision on Robinson avenue, 85 by 175 feet; P. Dolan to C. Murray, deed, $300, the south half of lot No. 28 of subdivision of 12 92-100 acres of estate of S. Rembert on Ross avenue, 37 by 146 feet; G. F. Junkerman to Sarah A. Junkerman, deed, $10, lot No. 39 in S. Galing's subdivision of land in North Memphis on Gates street, 50 feet by 124 feet; Wm. Trusdel to R. McClarin, et. al., deed in trust to secure $2500, 15 acres of land on Beaver Dam lake in Shelby and Fayette counties; B. F. Hollenberg to W. S. Eastman, mortgage, leasehold interest in back part of lot No. 212 on Beal street, fronting 50 feet; Thos. Allen to Richard Guthrie, et. al., lease of 10 years at $76 63 per annum, eastern half of lot No. 1 in De Loach subdivision, on Vance and Lauderdale streets, 154 7-12 by 64 5-12 feet.

CARD OF THANKS.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, held at their office in the city of Memphis, on the 8th day of October, 1867, the following resolution was passed, and ordered to be published, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board is due the Memphis *Daily Bulletin* for the very efficient labor it performed in bringing together such an overwhelming number of the stockholders of this road, at their late annual election for directors. The vote in this election represented eighty per cent. of the entire stock of the company, being a much larger amount than ever represented at any previous meeting.
L. S. KNOWLTON, Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Among the many complex questions that should demand the deep consideration of the present general assembly of the state of Tennessee, there is none that demands more scrutiny than those regarding the laws relating to insurance companies. The law repealing the act which required insurance companies to deposit with the comptroller of the state bonds issued by the state to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and, in its stead, imposing upon foreign insurance companies doing business in the state an annual tax of twelve hundred and fifty dollars was a great error. Upon paying this annual tax of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and complying with other regulations, a foreign insurance company with little or no means can prosecute its business in the state of course, subject to the county and corporation taxes where they locate their agencies. By this act we invite the agencies of weak companies as well as those of means within our borders. By the passage of an act requiring a deposit of state bonds with the comptroller of the state by foreign companies at least, we would drive from our limits many worthless agencies that are not able to adjust their finalest loss. A company with little or no means can well afford to pay twelve hundred and fifty dollars to the state for the privilege of preying upon its citizens to the amount of thousands, in the shape of losses. If the laws of the state required a deposit of a moderate amount of Tennessee state bonds by foreign insurance companies, and a reasonable tax, we would have what we need, only companies of strength and stability. We should have some test of strength; we should have some regard for the interests of the home companies chartered by the state of Tennessee, and the policy holders should be protected by some security. Why was the act of 1866 repealed? It was not burdensome. The interest in the state bonds was paid semi-annually. As the law stands upon our statute, a foreign company of one hundred thousand dollars capital stock pays as much tax as one of one million dollars. Justice demands that they should pay taxes in proportion to the amount of capital stock, or to the amount of business transacted. The state taxes the companies chartered by the legislature of Tennessee really more than she does the agencies of foreign companies. For instance, there are several insurance companies in this city that pay to the state a tax of one half of one per cent. on the amount of their capital stock. Should that amount to one million dollars, their taxes would be five thousand dollars. It is true, however, they may have some small privileges by their charters that foreign company have not. These are questions for the consideration of our legislators, and it is hoped they will give to them that attention which they deserve. All parts of the state, from the mountains to the Mississippi, are interested in them.

Two Hundred sacks of White and Yellow Corn in new gunnies, for sale by Page & Co., 189 Poplar street.

From a private dispatch received by Capt. M. Pyne, yesterday, we learn that the steamer St. Patrick struck a snag at Skipwith's landing, lost both chimneys, and damaged her cabin badly. No lives were lost. The boat will be here to-day. The Dan Able will receive her freight, Capt. Pyne will go to St. Louis for whatever is necessary to repair the St. Patrick thoroughly. The St. Patrick will take her old place in the Vicksburg trade as soon as possible. Capt. Pyne returns his thanks to the merchants of this city and planters on the river, for the kind patronage they have extended to his boat, and hopes by diligence and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
oc9 1w

No Deception.—We mean to close out the retail branch, and have marked all Dry Goods down to lowest figures. Rice, Stix & Co.

Grand Opening at the Misses Quinlan. The sensation of the present week will be the Grand Opening at the Millinery Establishment of the Misses Quinlan, at No. 204 Main street, near the corner of Jefferson, over the store of Lyons, Fies & Co., Lehman's old stand, on Thursday Evening next. Their Stock is new, and contains the *ne plus ultra* of all the latest novelties of the season. Every article kept in a first-class Millinery Establishment can be found here. The ladies particularly had better keep on the *qui vive*. oc8 2t

Attend the closing out sale of Rice, Stix & Co. You will find a complete stock of Dry Goods at lower prices than ever. oct8 1m

READ the advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their immense stock of Fashionable Dry Goods will be closed out regardless of cost, to quit the retail trade.
oct8 1m

We cannot enumerate the prices of our immense stock to be cleared out. They are the lowest, in order to secure an early sale. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

All Ladies will be pleased to learn that B. A. Hollenberg, proprietor of the Memphis Steam Dyeing Establishment, No. 212 Beal street, has opened a convenient office at 250 Second street, where all kinds of goods, old, faded and soiled, will be elegantly Dyed and Renovated. Gentlemen's wear cleaned and dyed in superior style. oc2 eod1m

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil. WM. GOODYEAR,
oc8 1w 358 Main street.

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 Main Street,
Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. se27 1m

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,
Steamboat Agents and Proprietors
Memphis City Wharf-Boat.
OFFICE—287 Main Street, corner of Madison.
se17

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company
U. S. Mail.
LIZZIE GILL.....O'Neil master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., agents,
Corner Main and Madison streets or
oc9 1t Wharf boat foot Monroe street.

For New Orleans—A. & M. S. Co.
JULIA.....Pegram master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 2 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
Corner Main and Madison sts., or
oc9 1t and City Wharfboat foot Monroe st.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

For Arkansas River—U. S. M.
GLEANER.....King master
This splendid steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
Corner Main and Madison sts., or
oc9 1t City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

Regular Arkansas River Packet.
GLEANER.....King master
This elegant steamer is loading at foot of Court street, and leaves on
THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
12 Jefferson street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ADAM JACOBS.....Hemingway master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above, on
THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 5 p.m.
oc9 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR VICKSBURG.

For Vicksburg and Way Landings.
DAN ABLE.....Lee master
Leaves Memphis for the above and intermediate points
SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
oc9 4t 254 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

For White River.
OZARK.....Edson master
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above
THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
oc9 2t No. 12 Jefferson street.

For White River.
OZARK.....Edson master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
oc8 3t 202 Front street.

Regular Tuesday Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
ST. PATRICK : Garret F. Huls, master
CLAY RICE, Clerk.
This splendid steamer will continue in the trade during the season, leaving Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 p.m. Freight for New Orleans will be shipped at Vicksburg on the mail line from that port. Rates as low as by any other line.
se16

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Weekly Line.
Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
HENRY AMES : J. F. Hicks master
THOS. L. CRAWFORD, Clerk.
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans, October 16th, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
OLIVE BRANCH : Isaac Jones master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans, October 23rd, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.
MARTIN WALT & CO., and
JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
S. H. SHOCK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. se10

Memphis and Mound City Ferry Packet.
PEOSTA.....

RAILROADS.

For the East and North.

Speed, Comfort, Safety.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,

From Memphis and intervening points, to

Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Etc., etc.

TRAINS leave Memphis and Charleston Depot as follows: **6.40 a.m.** This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

of any train leaving Memphis on same day. **6.40 p.m.**—This train arrives at Nashville

Two Hours in Advance

Of Night Express by any other route. Smooth track, better equipments, and quicker time, than by any other route.

One hundred and eighty-six miles shorter to Washington, and **ninety-eight** miles shorter to New York than any other route.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Checks given at Ricks or private residences when ordered at the office of the Company.

Fare Same as by Any Other Route.

Tickets to all parts can be procured at the offices of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, corner of Main and South Court streets, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. oc6 1m

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at **4:30 p.m.** and arrives at Nashville at **6:40 a.m.** next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at **11:00 p.m.**, and arrives at Nashville at **4:00 p.m.** next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 275½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Gen'l Sup't.
SAM. B JONES, Gen'l Ag't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the Departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 275½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing. JOHN H. JONES,

Supt M. C. T. Co.
October 1, 1867. oc4 tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867. }

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, Dubuque, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 275½ Main street, and at Depot. SAM. C. WEAVER, General Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oc1 tf

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET

aug4 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

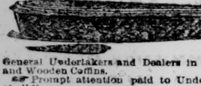
G. D. FLAHERTY, } WITH } F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

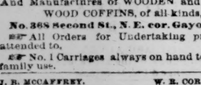


General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,



UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufacturer of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

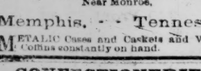
No. 385 Second St., N.E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. R. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my28

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins

Price $5 per saw, invariably cash.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents in Memphis.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for business houses and bankers; also, PLATE SAFES for parlors, at manufacturers' prices.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents in Memphis.

1800 bxs. French Window Glass.

Imported direct, and for sale by
aug8 3m ORGILL BROS. & CO

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Poplar Street, East of Orleans,

Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday. se16 1t

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or I will rent for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the section, about 40 miles below Memphis.
jy19 tf A. WRIGHT.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS.

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

se28 1m

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, M. MAGENNEY, JR.
S. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering. my5 tf

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Monroe Street.

se26

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANDIS, Pres't. W. R. CHERRY, Pres't
Memphis Savings Bank. Merchants' National Bank.
JAS. ELDER, President. P. C. BETHELL,
Peoples' Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.
se30 3m

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH.
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city and all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1865, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.
1y27 Jan1,1869

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, - - - President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, - - - Cashier.
my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., - - - - President.
H. E. GARTH, - - - - - Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $500,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President.
A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.
J. J. FREEMAN, : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Tomlinson, John L. Taylor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY CRIDER; after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, not one mistake having occurred in a full year, we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of titles to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ap20 tf G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Successors to Rond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,
Charlotte, N. C.

A COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE.

OWING to a change of business, we wish to sell our Plantation, eight miles from Pendleton's Landing, on the Arkansas river, twenty-five miles above the mouth, containing about 2,200 acres, with 800 or 1,000 acres in a high state of cultivation, with fine growing crop of both cotton and corn, and all the appurtenances for farming, including mules, horses, hogs, cattle, farming utensils, gin, gin house, mill, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and all necessary outhouses; a large brick kiln, containing 200,000 brick, guaranteed entirely above overflow, capable of being made a splendid stock farm. Terms easy.

☞ For further information address "R. D. TREADWELL, care of Meacham & Treadwell, Memphis, Tenn.," or apply on the premises.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL.

Memphis Appeal and Cincinnati Commercial copy one month. se14 1m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, October 8, 1867. }

The Merchants' National bank of this city this morning published their quarterly statement, which makes a very good showing and proves that though the past few months may have been unprecedentedly dull, this bank, at least, has done a fair business, and has kept its resources well at command. The falling off in deposits has been very much less than might have been anticipated, while the amount due from other banks is in excess of the amount due at the July statement. The cash on hand is very little less, but the amount of discounting done during the last quarter is heavier than during the preceding one, showing that the bank has at least added its share towards alleviating the money pressure under which many of its customers have struggled during the time.

Gold has been remarkably steady during the week, opening at 44¾c, and running along with but very little variation to the close. It opened to-day at 44⅝, and closed at the same figure. Dealers buy here at 143⅝ to 143¾c. A round lot would sell at 144.

Silver is bought at 132 to 135c for shipment.

Exchange is in better demand to-day, though it has been easy during the greater part of the week. Our banks bought during the day at a premium of $2 per $1000 for choice eastern, and sold at ¼ premium. Cotton bills are taken at par generally. New Orleans sight is bought at ¼ off, and sold at par, while St. Louis is taken at par and sold at ¼ premium.

City scrip is dull and has declined during the week. The buying rates are nominal at 85c, although some dealers refuse to purchase at that figure, having as much on hand as they want.

County warrants have declined to 86c buying during the past few days. There is not much offer to-day, but the demand is very light and mostly for small amounts. Dealers sell at 85 to 86c, and to amount.

Police scrip is in moderate demand at 89c, but it is generally sold upon the street. But little of it is presented at the counter. Held by brokers at 88c.

The tightness of the currency market prevents sales of stocks or bonds. Beyond an occasional sale of 5-20s or 7-30s there are no transactions. Railroad stocks or bonds find no market, and are entirely nominal.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old is'se	28
" W. Tenn	40
" Chattanooga	10
" Middle Tenn	50
City Bank	60
Merchant's Bank	55
Northern Bank	50
Ocoee "	10
Planters' "	98
Union "	98
Shelbyville "	60
Southern "	80
Traders' "	90
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	45
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern Bank	42
Northern "	35
Central "	6
Southern "	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	2
" Commerce	12
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	10
" N. Carolina	40
" Salisbro'	20
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	10
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank	18
Farmers' Bk of N. C	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Miners & Plant'rs' Bk	25
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, war 1812	38
80 " "	75
120 " "	100
160 " "	140
160 " non "	130
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	80
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. 1st mtg 6cos	90
" " 2d "	40
Memp'ls City b'nds	45
" " coupons	55

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta I. & B. Co	25
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	7
" Commerce	6
" Fulton	40
" Ex'ge State	20
" Middle Ga	80
" Savannah	35
" State of Ga	12
Centr'l R. R. B'k Co	95
" R. R. of Augusta	26
Firm's & M'ch'cs	8
Ga. R. & B'k Co	95
Marin. Bank	95
Mrch's & Pl't's B'k	5
Planters' Bank	15
Union Bank	5
Mechanic's Bank	2
Man'fact'rs "	50
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	30
" Charleston	15
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	13
" Newbury	30
S. Carolina	7
State, old is'sue	5
State, new "	2
Commercial Bank	10
Exchange Bank	10
Farm'rs & Exch'ge	1
Merchants' Bank	8
People's Bank	40
Planters' "	6
Plant'rs & M'ch's B'k	16
South W. R. &	22
State Bank	5
Union "	60

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling.
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3.50 francs for $1.00.
GERMANY.
Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler.
Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler.
Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder.
Sweden, 41¾c for one rickesdaler.

The cotton market for the week just passed has been not at all of such a character as to cheer the spirits of our planters. From the week opening until to-day, the staple has been declining in this market, although the decline in Liverpool during the week was but ⅛d—opening at 8⅝d for uplands, and going down to 8¼d. The tone of eastern dispatches, however, has been of a depressing nature, and the New York market was influenced to 2c for uplands during the week; on saturday and Monday, to 16½c were the outside figures offered here for middling, and sellers were not indisposed to sell even at those figures, as the future did not hold out any prospect of a check to the decline going on. Few factors, indeed, were empowered to hold, as in most instances shipments are accompanied with orders to sell on arrival, which policy hasits advocates who urge very strong reasons for adopting, and may in the end be better than incurring the expense of storage, insurance, etc. The Liverpool market closed last night with an advance of ⅛d, and with a better feeling; and the news to-day has no caused any wavering on the part of holders. The New York noon dispatch quoted a good demand and prices tending upwards, and closed quiet but steady at 16c for uplands. The feeling in our market to-day was fully ½c better than on Monday, and in many instances holders were standing on it better, but sales were large during the day, on a basis of 15c for middling. We give a few sales, which will show the state of the market—8 bales good ordinary at 15c, 17 bales at 15½c, 8 bales at 15c, 10 bales ordinary to good ordinary at 15½c, 3 bales low middling at 16¼c, 15 do. at 15¾c, 40 do. at 16c, 31 bales middling at 16c, 30 do. (good style) at 16¼c, 45 bales strict middling at 15¾c, 40 do. at 15¾c, 12 bales good middling at 16c. The market closed with a good inquiry and more buyers than on any other day during the season.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,000
Received to-day	480	
Received previously	4,430	4,910
		5,910
Exported to day	58	
Exported previously	3,683	3,741
Stock on hand		2,259

Wholesale Market.

The general market's have been active during a few days of the week just closed, except as to produce, for which the demand has been light. Wheat is in demand by our millers, who buy all the choice presented. Corn is only a local demand, and sales are confined to a few sacks. There is a difference of about 10c per bushel between new and old corn, with a preference for the latter for feeding purposes. Oats are not active, with but a moderate supply. Meal is scarce, but the demand is light. Hay is in small stock and firm, while bran is very scarce. Potatoes and onions are firm, but the latter still does not come from the interior. In all articles in this line the receipts are light, owing to low water, but will soon increase now that the rivers are cutting out, and some calculations can be made as to the time arrivals of a reasonable nature will be in transitu. Chickens are scarce and in demand. Eggs are also firm and scarce. The stock of mess pork and bacon is light and holders are asking an advance over last week's quotations for clear sides. Lagging and ties are in demand, while rope seems to be neglected, owing to dis rinclnating rates of insurance against some points.

APPLES, per barrel	4 00	@ 5 00
BAGGING,		
Indla	28	@— 30
Kentucky Power	25	@— 27
Hand	24	@— 25
BEANS, per bushel,		
Navy	—	@—
BUTTER, per pound,		
Tubs, choice	35	@— 37
Common	37½	@ 4— 40
BROOMS, per dozen	2 00	@ 4 00
BEESWAX, per pound		@— 30
CEMENT, per barrel,		
Rosendale	5 00	@—
Louisville	4 00	@—
CANDLES, per pound,		
Star	— 20	@— 21
Paraffine	— 35	@— 38
COFFEE, per pound,		
Rio	— 24	@— 27
Laguayra	— 30	@— 32
Java	— 36	@— 40
CORNMEAL,		
Kilndried	6 00	@ 6 20
CHEESE, per pound,		
Western Reserve	— 15	@— 15½
English Dairy	— 16	@— 17
Factory	— 16	@—
CHICKENS, per dozen,		
Young	5 00	@—
Old	6 00	@—
COTTON YARNS, (Memphis Mills)		
No. 400, per dozen		24c @—
" 500, " "		22c @—
" 600, " "		20c @—
" 700, " "		18c @—
EGGS, per dozen	27	@— 28
FEED,		
Bran, per ton	30 00	@—
Hay, per ton	25 00	@28 00
Corn, per bushel	1 10	@ 1 20
Ear	85	@— 90
Oats	70	@— 72
FLOUR, per barrel,		
Fine	5 50	@ 6 75
Superfine	7 00	@ 8 00
Single Extra	8 50	@ 9 50
Double Extra	11 00	@11 50
Triple Extra	12 00	@13 00
Fancy Brands	13 50	@15 25
FRUIT, per barrel,		
Dried Apples	7 00	@ 8 00
GREASE, per pound	—	8 @— 9
GUNPOWDER,		
Quarter kegs	2 25	@ 2 50
Half kegs	4 25	@ 4 50
Kegs	8 00	@ 8 50
FISH,		
Mackerel No. 1, per bbl	—	@—
" No. 2, "	—	@—
" No. 1, hf bbl	10 50	@11 00
" No. 2, "	10 —	@—
" No. 1, per kit	2 75	@ 3 —
" No. 2, "	2 50	@ 2 75
HIDES, per pound,		
Dry Flint	—	@— 18
Dry Salt	—	@— 16
Green Salt	9	@— 10
Green	7½	@— 8½
Deer Skins	50	@— 50
Hair Plastering	6	@—
HARDWARE,		
Nails, per keg, rates	7 —	@— 8 00
Cut Spikes	7 50	@— 8 00
Wrought Boat Spikes	10 00	@12 00
Casting Hollow Ware, W. B	— 7½	@— 10
Bar Iron	— 6	@— 6½
Horseshoe Iron	— 9	@— 10
Nail Rod	— 14	@— 18
Cast Steel, English	— 30	@— 35
Blister Steel, English	— 18	@— 20
German Steel	— 18	@— 20
Hoop Ties	— 8½	@— 9
LEATHER,		
Oak Sole	— 45	@— 52
Hemlock Sole, No. 1	— 40	@— 45
" No. 2	— 35	@— 38
Kip	— 75	@ 1 00
American Calf	— 75	@ 1 00
French Calf, per doz	42 00	@75 00
Upper, per doz	30 00	@54 00
LARD, per pound,		
In kegs	— 16	@— 16½
In tierces	— 14½	@— 14½
LIME,		
Alabama	2 40	@ 2 50
Cape	2 10	@ 2 25
Ohio	—	@—
MALT		
Summer	1 40	@ 1 50
Winter	2 —	@ 2 10
MOLASSES, per gallon,		
N. Orleans, bbls & hf. bbls	— 65	@— 80
Golden Sirup	1 00	@ 1 25
OILS, per gallon,		
Coal	— 63	@— 70
Land	1 25	@ 1 50
Linseed	1 10	@ 1 20
Train	— 90	@ 1 25
Bene	— 80	@— 90
Turpentine	— 80	@— 95
PLASTER,		
New	5 25	@ 5 50
PROVISIONS,		
Pork, mess, per barrel	27 25	@27 50
Bacon, Clear Sides, per lb	— 20	@— 20½
Shoulders	— 16	@— 16½
Breakfast	— 19	@— 20
Hams, plain	— 20	@— 22
Sugar cured	— 24	@— 25
ROPE,		
Machine	— 11	@— 11½
Manilla	— 22	@— 28
RICE, per pound,		
In barrels	— 12	@— 14
ROSIN, per barrel	6 50	@ 8 50
SUGAR, per pound,		
Crushed and powdered	— 20	@— 21
Refined	— 18	@— 19
Brown	— 15	@— 17½
SALT, per barrel	3 50	@ 3 75
SPICES,		
Allspice	— 34	@—
Cloves	— 75	@— 80
Ginger	— 28	@— 30
Nutmegs	1 65	@ 1 75
Pepper	— 37	@— 40
SODA, per pound	— 9	@— 10
SOAP, per pound,		
Germine	— 10	@— 11
Palm	— 7	@— 9

Rosin	— 7	@— 7½
SHOT	7 25	@ 7 50
TALLOW, per pound	— 8	@— 10½
TAR, per dozen kegs	6 00	@—
TWINES, per pound	— 32	@— 38
VEGETABLES,		
Potatoes, ¶ bbl	3 50	@ 4 50
Sweet, per bushel	75	@ 1 00
Onions, per barrel	3 50	@ 4 00
Cabbage, per 100	15 00	@16 00
VINEGAR, cider, per bbl	10 00	@12 50
WHEAT,		
Choice Spring	1 75	@ 1 85
Choice Winter	2 20	@ 2 50
WHISKY, per gallon		
Common	1 40	@ 2 00
Imitation Bourbon	2 50	@ 3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@ 6 00

Memphis Wholesale Dry Goods Market

The dry goods trade shows an improvement over last week, but the demand is confined to low priced goods. Cotton goods are lower, but have, we think, reached bottom. Woolen goods of all kinds are firm and staple articles are in request. A large number of buyers have been in the market during the week from North Mississippi and Alabama, but the low stage of the Arkansas and upper White rivers have materially reduced the number of merchants who usually seek this point at this season for their fall stocks. Prices, on the whole, are favorable to buyers, and our dealers are disposed to be very liberal. The cash trade is small, but sales are made on thirty, sixty and ninety days for good city acceptance.

BROWN SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.	
Indian Head ⅞	13
Indian Head ⅞	15
Atlantic W	15
Bedford R	13½
Bedford O	15
Pepperell O	11
Indian Head 4-4	18
Appleton A 4-4	18½
Nashua 4-4	20
Standard	15
Pepperell 9-4	18
Utica 5-4	40
Monodnock 10-4	40
Pepperell 10-4	50
BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
S. Washington ⅞	12
Canoe ⅞	10
Great Falls J ⅞	15½
Reynolds 4-4	18
Hope 4-4	19
Lonsdale 4-4	24½
New York 4-4	30
Phœnix 10-4	45
Monodnock 10-4	42½
Pepperill 10-4	55
Pepperill 11-4	70
OSNABURG STRIPES.	
Palmetto	15
Tennessee	24
Swift River	20
HEAVY CHECKS.	
Tennessee	19
American	15½
Suwanee	16½
PRINTS.	
Merrimack D W	15½
do W	15
American	15
Dunnels	15
Gloucester	15
Sprague	15
Amoskeag	15
Wamsutta	11½
Atlantic	15
BROWN DRILLS.	
Stark A	19
Massachusetts	17
Oakland	18
Stillman Plains	30
" Checks	30
Highland Plaid	18
Dickey ⅞	32½
OSNABURG.	
Kentucky ⅞	22
" 4-4	25
Rock Factory ⅞	20
Southern	17
LINSEY.	
Mississippi	30
Alabama	30
Magnolia	30
Planter	30
Magnet	30
Mississippi	30
Alabama	30
Magnolia	30
Planter	30
Magnet	30

Wholesale Tobacco Market.

The market for manufactured tobacco is fair and prices are steady, but an upward movement is looked for at no distant day, owing to the drouth, which has affected the new crop in Kentucky and Virginia to a large extent. From all directions we hear of a small crop, but no complaint as to quality. The old crop has been about all worked up and the new will be later than usual finding its way to market this year.

Fine natur'l leaf light press	1 00 @ 1 35
Fine fancy Va., new work	1 00 @ 1 25
Fine bright, pounds	— 60 @ 1 10
Medium " "	— 55 @— 80
Com'on " "	— 60 @— 70
Good bright ff "	— 80 @ 1 00
Medium " "	— 65 @— 80
Smoking fine and fancy	— 75 @ 1 37½
Common	— 30 @— 50

Memphis Wholesale Boot and Shoe Markets.

We have no change to report in the shoe market, further than that the improvement reported last week has been fully sustained. The demand is not confined to any particular line of goods, but seems to cover all grades. Prices are firm and more in favor of purchasers than they will be in the next ninety days. The eastern markets are well supplied, and, on the whole, orders can't be filled without some delay. New goods continue to arrive daily.

Men's U. B. kip brogans	$1 25@2 00
" L. and B. kip brogans	1 25@2 00
" " split brogans	75@1 50
" " buff brogans	1 00@1 75
" " calf brogans	1 50@2 50
" buff balmorals	1 00@2 00
" calf "	2 00@4 50
" split boots	2 50@3 50
" kip "	3 00@4 50
" calf "	3 50@7 00
Boy's kip "	1 75@2 75
" buff "	2 25@3 25
Youth's buff boots	2 00@2 50
" split "	1 50@2 25
" calf "	1 75@2 50
Children's split boots	1 12½@1 50
Woman's split balmorals, pegged	1 00@1 50
" kip "	1 25@2 00
" buff "	1 25@1 75
" calf "	1 50@2 25
" pebble grain bals., p'd	1 00@1 75
" buff balmorals, pegged	1 25@1 75
Misses' " "	1 00@1 25
" buff " "	1 00@1 50
" calf " "	1 25@1 75
Boy's kip brogans	1 75@2 00
" split brogans	1 50@1 75
Youth's split and kip brogans	1 00@1 25
Children's balmorals	90@1 00
Ladies' sewed kid and goat bals	1 75@2 00
" calf and buff bals	1 75@2 25
Misses' " kid and goat bals	1 75@2 00
" calf and buff bals	1 75@2 00

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The weather was cool and dry with a stiff breeze blowing during the day. We have no change to report in the stage of the rivers.

Arrivals.

Steamer Nightengale, St. Louis.
" Silver Cloud, New Orleans.
" Henry Adkins, St. Louis.
" M. S. Mepham, New Orleans.
" Marble City, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Nightengale, Vicksburg.
" Silver Cloud, Cincinnati.
" H. Adkins, New Orleans.
" M. S. Mepkam, St. Louis.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Commercial White river.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.
" M. McDonald, Vicksburg.
" Norman, White river.

Boats in Port.

Dan Able, Ozark, Gleaner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wharf were a more than usually brisk appearance yesterday, and freight of all kinds was strewn from Jefferson to Union streets in piles more or less immense. The outgoing boats all went out with good trips, while the Commercial had to refuse freight.

The Mepham passed up yesterday, and put off a good freight at this port. She left New Orleans drawing six feet.

Mr. Dan Simmons, a well known engineer, died a few days ago, on the steamer Northwest, in the Arkansas river. Mr. Simmons has been the chief engineer of that boat for some months, and stood high in his profession, as well as in the esteem of his associates. He was formerly, we believe, from Newport, Ky.

Capt. Frank Vincent, of the firm